FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1849. [NO. 1677.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the coming Election.
July 16. 76-2w

1,270,000 FEET OF LUMBER WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, at the office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co., until the 6th day of August next, for Lumber to be delivered on the line of said Road, from Fayetteville to Lower Little River, at Murchison's Factory—the Lumber to be good sound pine, free from horizontal shakes—square edged, showing all heart on one side—to be 8 feet long, 3 inches thick, and at least 8 inches wide. The Lumber to be delivered between the Station Stakes, to be set at the distance of one hundred feet apart—2,400 feet to be delivered between each two Stakes. The Stakes will be numbered, and all information with regard to the points and time of delivery can be ascertained of the Engineer, at the Office of the Company.

F. COOPER, Engineer
of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co.
July 16, 1849. 76tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received. J. D. McCALLUM.
6 miles North East of Fayetteville, }
July 16, 1849. }

J. G. McDUGALD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Elizabethtown, N. C.,

HAVING recently obtained Licences to practice in all the Courts of the State, will attend regularly all the Courts held in the Counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, New Hanover, and Sampson.
July 16, 1849. 76-3w
Wilmington Journal copy three times.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
All kinds of Country Produce:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall, Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter, Owen Fennell,
John Dawson, A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 13, 1849. 76-3m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Friday night last, on the road about 7 miles East of Fayetteville, two negro men, named SAM and LONDON, whom I had bought on the day before from Moses Cox of Sampson county. Sam is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., dark copper color, thin face. London is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, spare made, weighs about 125 lbs., very black, hair low on his forehead.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any jail so that I get them again, or one-half for either of them. Address me at Laurens C. H. South Carolina, where any information will be thankfully received.

J. H. SHELL.
July 14, 1849. 76-6wpd.

"ROTATION IN OFFICE."

WE are requested to announce W. McL. McKAY as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the ensuing August election.
July 10, 1849. 75-tE

☞ We are authorized to announce J. B. McCALLUM as a Candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Robeson county.
July 3, 1849. 75tE

25 BARRELS New Orleans MOLASSES, 12 boxes English Dairy Cheese.
For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 10, 1849. 75-3w

PORK FOR CASH.

W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,
10 bbls. MESS PORK,
10 bbls. PRIME PORK.
July 10. 75-3wpd

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
July 2, 1849. 74tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1849:—

Mike Allen, W H Allen, Wiley Atkinson.
Isham Blake, Arch'd Buie, Jacob Beasley, Henry Bagwell, W F Blackwell, Leneas Bass.
Isabella Cameron, Sarah Ann Cameron, John S Calder, Eliz'th A Colvin, Christian D Campbell, D Clewell, J R Church, L L Curry, Chas Colvin.
Kincon Davis, Wm Davis, Olin Daniel.
W P Eppes, Susannah Edwards, Joseph Essick.
Mrs Frazier, Elijah Fisher, Wilson Faircloth.
Garret Godwin, Wm Groves, Olen Godwin, Sam'l Gilmore, D J Grantham, John Goodrich.
John Hair, Joseph Howell, Dan'l Horn, Thomas Hendricks, Francis Hornbuckle.
Rev. R Jacks, Jas Johnson.
Mary Kilian, W J Kelly, W R Knight, R W Kindley.
Patience Lucas, Curtiss Lee, Lewis Lilly, Hugh Leslie, Melinger & Markward, Nancy Morgan, Morgan & Neill, Matthew Murphy, Henry Mermerleet, Thomas F Morris, Martha S Meshaw, Mrs Neill Monroe, John Mosby, A E McKay, Hugh McPherson, Autery & McLaurin, C M T McAuley, John McLaurin, Catherine McPherson, Alexander McKeathan, Duncan McIntire, Neill McLean, Miss Ann McIver, James F McKay, John McLelland, George L McKay, Mary McNeill, John McKethan.
Calvin Price, Wm Page, James G Prescot, Jefferson Philips, Mrs T L Proctor, Nicholas Perry, Hugh M Peters, James Page, Gilbert Priest.
Ezekel T Richerson, P P Rollins, Wm Rasbury, Jesse Richmond, Gipson Rollins, Angus Ray, Anna Richason, Daniel Ray.
Miss Mary Steward, Hardy Spencer, Wm Smith, Eliza'th Spencer, Mr D Stricland, Wm Shaw.
Dr J M Turner.
John A Wicker, Samuel West, Elizabeth Wilson, Levi Williams, Maria Wile, Burrell Wilson, William M Williams, Washington Worrell, Wm Willis.

JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Manufactured Tobacco.

JUST received, 20 boxes of those superior brands, "Christian," "Layton," and "Davis."
For sale by COOK & POWELL.
July 10, 1849. 75-3w

NOTICE.

ON the 9th day of August next, I will offer to sell to the highest bidder at my dwelling house in Robeson County, on the Little Marsh, 340 acres of Land; some 70 or 80 acres cleared, the most of which is fresh, well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton, and well timbered. Also, at the same time and place, I will sell 275 Acres near Rockfish, valuable for Tar, Turpentine and Timber. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JORDAN H. COBB.
July 7, 1849. 75-3w

Sulphur and Charcoal Pills,

PREPARED according to the recipe of Doct. Byrd, of Chicago, by
S. J. HINSDALE, Apothecary.
Fayetteville, July 10, 1849. 75-tf

VALUABLE LAND, &c. FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his present business, offers for sale the following property:

1263 ACRES OF LAND, lying on McPherson's Creek, six miles north of Fayetteville, and two miles from Cape Fear River, on which there is a new dwelling and all the necessary out houses; a new Saw Mill, and all the utensils for a Grist. There are on said land 24,000 Turpentine boxes.

—ALSO—

Three likely young Mules; one road wagon; one timber wagon; one 1 horse wagon; one 2 horse carriage, nearly new; one set Blacksmith's Tools; one Cooper's do.; one Carpenter's do.

Terms liberal. WM. R. BOLTON.
July 9, 1849. 75-6w

Equity Sale in Chatham.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, at March Term 1849, I shall expose for sale, in the town of Pittsboro', on Wednesday the 15th of August, being the week of August County Court of Chatham, the following Property of the Estate of the late Joseph Ramsey, deceased:—

One tract of Land lying near the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lands of Mrs. C. O. Horne, G. R. Griffith and others, and containing 128 acres, (a part of which, however, has been laid off as Dower by order of the County Court.)

Also, an undivided third part of a lot in the town of Pittsborough, adjoining the lots of J. H. Haughton and Mrs. M. Stedman, and containing one-half of an acre each.

Also, the following parcels of Land, lots in the town of Pittsborough, viz: No. 55 (except the part conveyed to Columbus Lodge, No. 102.) No. 30 (except the part thereof now owned by Charles Manly.) No 28; No 29, and No. 35, as they are known in the plan of said town, and containing one-half of an acre each.

I will also, on the 18th of August, being Saturday of the same week, expose for sale at Ramsey's Mills, on Rocky River, by virtue of said Decree, the following Property:

One tract of Land lying on the North side of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of John Burke and others, containing 323 acres, and known as the Roe place.

One other tract, lying on Harland's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jane May, Everett Foushee and others, containing 474 acres.

One other tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Cornelius Womble and others, and containing 260 acres, and upon which there is an elegant Merchant Mill situate on the River, and supposed to be as valuable as any property of the kind in the upper country.

The whole of this last described property is not more than six or seven miles from Deep River and the *Coal Region*, at the well known Coal Mine of John Haughton, Esq.

Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers entering into bond with approved sureties.

MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
July 2, 1849. 75ts

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 27th August 1849, (the fourth Monday,) about 1300 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Stage Road, about fifteen miles South of Fayetteville. The place has been long known as Mrs. Nelson's. There is an excellent Mill site and a good Mill and Dam upon the premises. The land lies convenient to Rockfish, is well timbered, and has entirely escaped the rot amongst the pines. There is a comfortable frame building upon the premises, and the location is excellent for a public house. The land under good management will produce well, and there is a large amount of uncleared land, which makes it invaluable to any one in the Turpentine or Timber business. There is no dispute in the title, every incumbrance having been removed, and it is now sold for the purpose of a division amongst the heirs. Terms reasonable and made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Nelson on the premises, or in Fayetteville of

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
June 29, 1849. 74ts

At the same time and place will be sold, by order of the Court of Equity of Robeson county, all the interest of Sarah A. E. Nelson in and to the above Lands, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest upon the last instalment from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required from the purchaser.

RICH'D C. RHODES, C. & M. E.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.
Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.
Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,

in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

A SCHOOL WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, prepared to furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship, wishes to take a School.

All necessary information can be obtained by addressing Rev. Daniel Johnson, Principal of the Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville.
July 9, 1849. 75-3w

NOTICE.

TWO Notes made by Hardy Barnes, say one payable to A Smith & Son, for thirty-eight dollars and forty cents, and dated June 13, 1848; the other for twenty-eight dollars, payable to Alva Smith & Co., and dated June 18th, 1849—lost about a week back, and supposed to have been dropped in some Store on Hay street. Any person having found them will confer a favor by handing them to Cook & Powell.
July 10, 1849. 75-3w

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to
B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.
June 11, 1849 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker,
NEW YORK.

A. B. STITH tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

The sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs and Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

He flatters himself as a purchaser of Goods for the Southern trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconvenience and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in price, and style, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to the Southern Merchant in having a competent agent, whose interest will be to avail himself of every opportunity for his benefit, and who can, through him, keep up his stock, by getting goods as his business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in a heavy stock for the season, and the inconvenience of a large amount of bills falling due at one time. He can also get his goods frequently, and newer and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants and other persons disposed to employ him, will please forward with their orders their references or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be 2½ per cent. He will be in New York by the 1st of August, and the next season until 1st of December, and again on the 1st of February, 1850.—Address before the first of August to A. B. Stith, at Raleigh, and after that time at New York.

REFER TO

His Ex. Charles Manly,	Raleigh.
Wm. Hill, Esq. Sec'y of State,	do.
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State,	do.
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres. Mu. In. Co.	do.
Matthew Shaw, Esq.	do.
B. F. Moore, Attor. Gen. N. C.	do.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Halifax, N. C.	
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.	

Raleigh, June 11, 1849. 72-7w

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*
Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
May 20, 1849. 68tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of
Spring & Summer Clothing,
CONSISTING OF
Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;
To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

FISH! FISH!

JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel. E. FULLER.
June 18, 1849. 72-tf

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth, blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair skin, and fond of joking.

I will give Two Hundred Dollars for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for one of them.

A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
Clinton, June 16, 1849. 72-2m

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

FOUND near Little River Factory, 2 bars of heavy Iron, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement, and describing the Iron to Murchison, Reid & Co.
June 21, 1849. 73-5w

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
June 11, 1849.

Supreme Court Reports. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1849.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

DR. MARTIN'S *Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.*

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours, SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,
(Signed) JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

POETRY.

ATTENTION BACHELOR'S CLUB.

The *Boston Post*, long time ago, published the proceedings said to have been held at a recent Anniversary Dinner of a Bachelor's Club—called "St. Paul Brotherhood"—from which we copy the following Ode, sung with rapturous applause on the occasion.

Adam's Fall, or the First Marriage.

BY REV. PETER STONEBRIDGE.

Adam was first created
A happy BACHELOR,—
Nor wish'd he to be mated,
Or thought of *"she* or *her."*
Woman had not
Been then *invented,*
But all contented
Was Adam's lot.

Joyous and free from sin,
He passed his early life—
And thus he still had been,
Had he not known a wife.
Had he not *slept,*
He ne'er had been
Thus taken in—
But *single* kept.

He did not want or need
A thing so false and frail,
More than a toad, indeed,
Requires or wants a tail.
Daily had he
The cherubim
And Seraphim
For company.

But meddling angels soon,
To spoil his peaceful life,
Set all their wits to work
To "pick him out a wife."
As with us here,
Our "angels" do
Whene'er they view
A bachelor.

When Mrs. Adam came,
She hinted, with a smile,
That they had better live
A little more in style.
"My dear, we're able
Better to *dress,*
And keep, I guess,
A better *table.*

That day she made a feast
Of rare and costly fruit;
The next they both appear'd
Dress'd in a bran new suit.
And every day
Did female pride
Decoy them wide
From wisdom's way.

What was, d'ye think, the end,
Of this new course of life?
Adam was *bankrupt* made
By his ambitious wife.
The tipstaffs come,
And make a rout,
And turn them out,
Of house and home.

Adam, now forced to work,
To digging went, and hoeing;
And lady Eve, so proud,
Was glad to take in sewing.
Then as a mother,
The brats she had
Turn'd out so bad,
One kill'd his brother.

Had he not, while he slept,
Been saddled with a mate,
Would Adam not have kept,
Think ye, his "first *estate?"*
Without a mother,
Could wicked Cain,
Think ye, have slain
His pious brother?

This mischief all arose,
And more than I have stated
From Adam's first *faux pas,*
Submitting to be mated.
Then let us all
His folly see—
And thus shall we
Escape his fall.

Dow, Jr., the inimitable preacher of short patent Sermons, in a late discourse in the New York Mercury, gives us the articles of his creed:

"I believe that the most industrious are the most contented and happy. Idleness is an incubus upon the bosom of enjoyment. It is the hardest work in the world to do nothing by the month and have nothing to do it with.

"I believe that kicking against custom and spitting in the face of fashion, is a foolish and futile endeavor. Both need correction—but they must and will have their way.

"I believe that if the devil be the father of all liars, he has a plaguy large family to look after, and it is rapidly on the increase.

"I believe that girls are like kittens—gently smooth them the right way, and they rub and purr most affectionately, but give them a contrary brush, and their backs are up in the most disdainful manner. They like to be kissed, but sham the operation.

"I believe that human flesh is hard to digest. Jonah *didn't sit easy* upon the whale's stomach.

"I believe that simple honesty, the naked truth, pure virtue and a straight up and down way of dealing with the world, have as much advantage over vice, trick, and stratagem, in the long run, as a good square trotting horse has over a pacing pony or a racker that goes a mile or two like mischief, and done for the rest of the journey."

You often hear of a man "being in *advance* of his age," but you never heard of a woman being in the same predicament.

Great men make mistakes as well as little ones. This was illustrated the other day by Mr. Calhoun, who took the position that all men are *not* "created free and equal." Said he, "only two *men* were created, and one of these was a *woman.*" Tremendous laughter followed the honorable senator's remarks.

Profits of Farming.—The July number of the (Baltimore) *American Farmer* contains a highly interesting communication on the above named subject, from Edmund Ruffin, Esq. of Virginia, author of a well known and highly esteemed work on "Calcareous Manures," and one of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Ancient Dominion. Successful in all his own efforts in the renovation of old exhausted lands, Mr. R.'s experience is the more authoritative, as well as interesting; and his account is a very encouraging one of the profit that may be actually realized in the intelligent pursuit of those rural occupations, which, in other respects, are known to yield such goodly returns of health, independence and happiness. Mr. Ruffin gives the results of his farming operations for five years, the profit and loss account of which is as follows: for the first year, there was a small loss of 27-100ths of 1 per cent.; second year, a net profit of 8 16 per cent.; third year, a profit of 12 81 per cent.; fourth year, a profit of 22 86 per cent.; fifth year, a profit of 20 10 per cent. The average profit for the whole five years was nearly 13 per cent.; for the last three years nearly 20 per cent.; and all this exclusive of the enhanced value of the property from improvement of soil, &c. &c. We suppose it is not every farmer can do so well as this; but industry, intelligence and business habits and principles always command success in town or country.

Bathing.—In this warm season, there is nothing so essential to health as bathing—there is nothing, perhaps, which is so well calculated to prolong our natural existence, as keeping the flesh clean. We have known timid individuals to say they had never enjoyed the luxury of a Bath; and why!—"From the fear of cold water," would be their answer. We have found such to be generally of a consumptive cast of character, thin, and of a dry, complaining nature—of a gradually wasting away to skin and bone. We have seen this in the persons we have described, and verily believe that their disease has been brought upon them through the failure to indulge in this healthful exercise.

"Is Mr. M. abstemious in his living?" asked a physician of a rather obtuse attendant upon a patient laboring under an inflammatory complaint.

"Waal, he's abstemious enough in the eatin' part, but I tell you he's *steamious* when you come to drinkin."

Ex-President Van Buren is at present engaged in superintending the enlargement of his residence at Lindenwald. The additions are to be spacious and elegant.

New York Com.

Perhaps there are to be some "additions" to the polished Ex-President's family. He used to go "wooing" even before he retired from the White House.

Baltimore Sun.

What Next?—Dr. J. F. Wright, of Greenfield, Ohio, has invented a machine to print the names of subscribers on newspapers, by which eighteen hundred papers can be directed in an hour with the greatest accuracy. It is to be patented.

Milwaukie Sentinel.

The Doctor should now turn his attention to some process by which every subscriber will be made to pay for his paper. Such a discovery would render him not only rich for life, but, what is of more consequence, the idol of the press.

Albany Journal.

Lime as a Disinfectant.—The Sanitary Committee of Temperanceville, near Pittsburg, state that there had been eight deaths by cholera in that village up to the 24th June, since which time no new cases have occurred. The committee attribute the disappearance of the disease entirely to the free use of lime in the streets and cellars.

No Coalition in Vermont!—The coalition of the old Locofocos and "Free Soilers" in Vermont, is an abortion. A large portion of the rank and file of the Locofocos dissent from the "bargain and sale," effected by their leaders, and are organizing on their own hook. They have already brought forward a State ticket, as follows: Governor, John S. Robinson, of Bennington; Lt. Governor, Phillip C. Tucker, of Virginia; Treasurer, W. H. H. Bingham, of St

THE WILMOT PROVISO—MISSOURI COMPROMISE, &c.

The Raleigh Register for some weeks past has contained a series of very able articles on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. But for their length, we would have transferred them to our columns. The last of the series, below, puts in its true light, the conduct of the Locofoco press in this State:—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The remark has been made to us, within the past day or two, that, inasmuch as the "Standard," and the Loco Foco Press generally, profess to be as solicitous for a Compromise on the vexed question of Slavery, as the Whig Press, why not unite upon a common ground that will effect such an object? In reply, we would answer:

Although the "Standard" *professes* to desire a compromise of this question, it is yet pursuing a course, which must inevitably prevent any and every compromise, that is at all practicable. But the "Standard" and ourself profess to be both in favor of compromising this vexed question. If we agree in the end, we certainly should not quarrel about the means. Let us examine the subject calmly. When we speak of compromise, we must of course have regard to the present aspect of the question—to the feelings that may have been aroused on either side of "Mason's and Dixon's line"—to the pride of opinion, and the construction of Constitutional law that may be entertained on either side, and the extent to which the parties may have committed themselves. For, as to driving men into a compromise by abuse and denunciation, that is out of the question.

Now, we can possibly conceive of but one way, in which there is a chance of settling this delicate question—and that is, by applying the principle of the Missouri Compromise to all the new territory acquired from Mexico. Will the "Standard" and its party meet us on that ground? If it will, then we would inquire, how can that compromise be made, unless the question is viewed with reference to its justice, its propriety, its expediency? For questions of constitutional power—not resting on policy, but being matters of fact founded on conscientious convictions—do not admit of this kind of compromise.—Those who believe with us, that slavery in the Territories is under the control of Congress, may compromise the question; those who believe with the "Standard," that the Constitution has placed the subject beyond the control of Congress, *can not* compromise it, conscientiously. How can Southern Senators and Representatives vote in favor of excluding slavery from that portion of the Territories North of 36° 30', if they honestly believe, that the Constitution, which they have sworn to support, has provided for slavery in the territories, and that Congress cannot rightfully forbid it? For there is no difference, so far as the Constitution is concerned, between territory North of 36° 30', and territory South of that line. If it be unconstitutional to prohibit it South of that line, it is equally so, North of it.—The "Standard" will hardly deny this—and if it does not, how is it to escape a dilemma? If the Missouri Compromise is not the compromise to which the "Standard" refers, then will it inform us what it is? For it is ridiculous to talk of a compromise, that does not involve the principle of a surrender of something by both the contending parties, so as to enable them to meet on a medium ground. The "Standard" can not escape the difficulty, by insisting that the Missouri Compromise has fixed the line of demarcation between slave-holding and non-slave-holding territory; for the Missouri Compromise did not alter the Constitution. Besides, after preaching such homilies against *precedents* encroaching on the letter of the Constitution, it is estopped from falling back on that position.

Again—how is it to be expected, that the North will yield any thing for the sake of compromise, if we of the South pertinaciously insist that they have no right, under the Constitution, to insist on the prohibition of slavery even in the most Northern portion of the territory in question? Can we, looking at it practically, expect it of their pride, prejudice, their fanaticism, if you please? and if we make battle on the constitutional view of the question, and are defeated, or, after taking this position, voluntarily offer to capitulate upon certain conditions, can we expect to obtain as favorable terms, as if we had offered to treat before discovering our weakness to the enemy? A discomfitted army, or a besieged garrison, on offering to treat, can not expect as favorable terms, as before it was weakened by defeat or reduced to extremity. The "Standard" is driven to one horn or the other of this dilemma—it is either opposed to all compromise of this question, and is trying "to cover up its true purposes with false pretensions;" or, it is endeavoring to force Southern men to take ground, that the prohibition of slavery in the territories is unconstitutional, and then to forswear themselves, by voting to prohibit it in a very large portion of the same territory.

The plain English of the language used by the "Standard" is this—that we must surrender the high privilege of thinking and judging for ourselves, and go over to the ground it occupies, under the penalty of being *called names*. We can't do that. The "Standard" can come over to us, for we are bitterly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, on the ground of its injustice, and that paper *professes* to be so too. It says the Wilmot Proviso is the commencement of a series of outrages, which will leave to the South no other alternative, but "dissolution, submission, or compromise." It here places *dissolution first* in the category of alternatives. We would place it, if not last, certainly behind *compromise*.—We have already shown, that the views of the "Standard," if carried out, must inevitably defeat compromise. It goes on to argue that submission is out of the question—then it must be *dissolution of the Union*, that it is trying to prepare the public mind of the south for. We call upon the "Standard" to take a distinct and unequivocal position on this question. It has been firing behind a masked battery long enough. We wish to deal with this subject practically, with reference to the Country's good, and utterly regardless of party results. For ourselves, we estimate the Union as second to civil liberty only. Of all questions, in reference to that which involves the issue of a conflict between brethren of a common ancestry, and legatees of a common freedom, we say "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."—We are unwilling to anticipate the time, or to contemplate the consequences, when the bonds which bind together the different portions of this common heritage of our immortal sires, shall be rent asunder. And although our editorial life may be but "six months" old, yet we have lived long enough in this world to learn, that angry threats and pompous phrases, are no more the true tests of valor, than they are the means by which violated rights are to be redressed. Let us do every thing within human means, that is consistent with liberty and honor, to effect a compromise of this disturbing question, and if we fail—then, when the conflict does come, if come it must, our hearts will be nerved and our arms will be strengthend, to make our blows felt, when we do strike home for liberty.

We now call upon the "Standard" in the most serious manner, to "define its position." Are you determined to keep up your assaults upon that portion of your Southern brethren, who *can not* conscientiously concur with you in your views of this subject? This we have attempted to show is the very way to prevent compromise. And if no compromise is effected, and the North outvotes us in Congress—*are you in favor of a dissolution of the Union? Are you in favor of submitting to the laws of the land, passed by the constitutional majority, or are you for resisting them by force and arms?*

[The grounds that we have here assumed are substantially those upon which rests the Protest to the Slavery Resolutions of the last Legislature, by Messrs. Stanly, Satterthwaite, and others.]

The "Standard" now and then *betrays the secret* of its course, without designing it. It has lately asked "what meant that free-soil ticket in this State, for President, last year?" Here we have it. It is tickets and elections, party struggles and spoils of office, that are continually haunting the visions and disturbing the slumbers of the "Standard." It seems to care but little about what befalls the country, what betides Southern rights, provided the slavery question can be made available in the party struggles of the day. The reference was, however, an unfortunate one for the "Standard." Whence came that free-soil movement? Not from the Whig party. But from the laboratory of Locofocoism, it sprang forth full-armed for slaughter upon Southern institutions.—Who was the candidate for President, on the free-soil ticket? Was he a Whig? Not at all. He was one of the great shining lights of democracy—one who for years was the great high priest who ministered at that altar where the constitutional principles of the Whig party were daily sacrificed as burnt-offerings, to appease the demon of faction. He was no other than Martin Van Buren himself. Did the Whig party sustain him? Not at all—they would none of him. 'Tis true, the Democracy had two candidates—one to lead the train-bands, the other to bring up the stragglers from the camp. The Whigs, believing that the times called more loudly for unblemished integrity, firmness of purpose, and sound practical judgment, than for mere experienced statesmanship, rallied around one in whose hands the flag of his country had never suffered dishonor, and whose only political code was devotion to the Constitution, and his country's good. The public approval sustained their choice. So far as he (Gen. Taylor) is concerned, we are willing to risk our cause in his hands. He is a Southern man—he partakes of our feelings, our interests, our sympathies. Let Southern men sustain him, with a view to the protection of Southern rights—instead of *pushing* this question at him as one of party, with reference to party results—and we have an assurance from his past life, that he will meet the crisis when it does come, as calmly and as firmly as he did the onset of thousands on Buena Vista's plain.

Democracy and Free Soil in Michigan.—In General Cass's own State, as everywhere else in the North, the Democracy are fast adopting the motto of Free Soil, and along with it the other issues of the Buffalo Convention of 1848. The Free Soil State Convention was held at Jackson, on the 20th ult., and, as usual, it put forth its platform with candidates to stand upon it. The resolutions go for Wilmot Proviso, for abolition of slavery in the District, and for abolition of what they call the "slave traffic." They conclude thus:

"And finally, with this declaration of our sentiments, we declare that *we are equally unable*, with our Free Soil brethren of Vermont, *to discover in the present Administration, any indication of friendship to the cause of freedom.*"

Mr. F. J. Littlejohn, a Van Buren man, was nominated for Governor. The papers that supported General Cass are everywhere yielding to the Barnburners. The *Kalamazoo Gazette* utters these pregnant words:

"The truth can no longer be disguised that the Democratic party is, and is destined to be, *the great Free Soil party of the nation.* It is consonant with the enlarged sentiment of Liberty always entertained by that party, and will be advanced as a primary and inseparable article in their creed. The seeds of liberty have long been sown in Democratic soil."

The *Monroe Advocate*, another Cass paper, speaks thus:

"*The exclusion of slavery from the Free Territories, in our view, has ever been and ever will be a cardinal principle of the Democratic party.* And if the circumstances of the last Presidential campaign seemed, for the moment, to throw the party in a false position, these circumstances can no longer be allowed to operate to the prejudice of the party.

"We are glad to see the Democratic press of the State taking, at length, the true ground on the subject. The party has already suffered sufficiently from the false position into which it was accidentally placed. The Wilmot Proviso meets the hearty response of nine-tenths, if not of the whole Democratic party—it is right in itself, and is in our view the most efficient measure yet devised for the exclusion of slavery from free territory."

These are but samples of many such articles. We shall continue to hold before Southern eyes overwhelming evidence of this character to show that Democracy is now but another name for Free Soilism in the North, and that support of General Taylor's administration is the only true policy of the Southern people.

Richmond Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.

Col. S. H. Macree, U. S. A., died yesterday morning of the prevailing epidemic. He was an invaluable and accomplished officer.

QUATTLEBUMMERY.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

South Carolina Again.—The drollest people on earth, decidedly, are the folks of the palmetto state. No others plunge so deeply and constantly into the "luxury of sorrow," or take such delight in making themselves miserable by the contemplation of their wrongs and sufferings. They luxuriate eternally upon the verge of a "crisis," and cheer each other from morning till night with a never ceasing cry "to arms."

On the fourth of July, when every body else in this blessed Union of ours was giving himself up to the gusto of such pleasure as his patriotic emotions and his particular tastes suggested, the good folks of Orangeburgh, and we dare say of other localities in palmetto-dom, gathered themselves together for the solemn refreshment of a regular talk over South Carolina afflictions. By way of beginning they listened to the famous "address of the Southern members of Congress," which has been forgotten as fast as possible every where else; then an "orator of the day" regaled them with a long exposition, narrative and prophetic, of the wrongs and insults heaped by the atrocious "North" upon the "chivalry" and the "institution," and of the deeds that must be done in consequence; and then the mourning multitude proceeded to dinner and drink, the latter of which they enlivened by a hot fire of toasts and sentiments such as the following—which, with many others, we find duly paraded in the Charleston Mercury:—

REGULAR TOASTS.

2. The constitution of the United States—Designed by its framers to secure equal rights to the members of the confederacy, it has been rendered to the South an instrument of oppression and a curse.

3. The Union—In its purity we would cling to it with filial devotion. As now corrupted, it is not worth preserving.

By Edwin De Leon, Esq., Editor of the Telegraph: The Southern address—The first step toward a second "Declaration of Independence."

12. Thomas H. Benton—Whenever a Southern man intends to play traitor to the South, he always commences by abusing Mr. Calhoun.—(Three groans.)

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Wm. Hutson, Esq., vice president—South Carolina: While solicitous of the co-operation of her sister states having similar rights to protect and similar wrongs to redress, she yet feels that her honor and her interests are in her own keeping, and if need be, she will act *alone* in their defence.

By Dr. J. H. Morgan—Resistance to aggressions upon Southern rights, by the whole South if it will; but by South Carolina any how, at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

By Mr. S. G. Jamison—The separation of the Union: The sooner the better for the South.

By S. Clark—South Carolina and her institutions, if the rest of the world go crazy.

The following were drunk at Charleston:

By L. S. Blanding—Sacred to the memory of Thomas Hart Benton, who, in a feeble attempt to injure our right arm, has been crushed by our Foote.

By H. L. Pinckney, jr. esq. (Chairman of the Committee of the '76)—Our Political Firmament: The States, the stars; the Union, the constellation; Calhoun, the sun; and Benton, *the man in the moon.*

The following at St. Bartholomew's Parish:

By Col. H. W. Rice—The Wilmot Proviso and its kindred Measures: Let the South imitate the example of the Southern Methodists—dissolve the Copartnership.

And this at Walterborough:

By Henry C. Glover—Disunion?

MR. CALHOUN'S REPLY.

Mr. CALHOUN has published twenty columns in the Pendleton Messenger in reply to Col. Benton's Speech. He treats Benton, personally, with the utmost scorn and contempt, and has done for him, what he had previously done for Calhoun—used him up. We copy the following abstract:

FROM THE COLUMBIA TELEGRAPH.

For the benefit of the few who cannot find leisure to peruse the whole, we will give a brief synopsis of the positions taken by our eminent Statesman:

Mr. C. commences by declaring his entire indifference to any attacks emanating from Mr. Benton personally, but explains his reason for noticing his last assault, which was a blow aimed equally at himself and the Southern people, under the pretext of self-vindication, to subserve his double purpose of aiding the Free Soilers, and paralyzing the efforts of those true to the section he has abandoned. The reply commences with an examination into Mr. B.'s pretext that the resolutions introduced by Mr. C. in the Senate in February, 1847, aimed at disunion. Mr. Calhoun quotes these resolutions, and in a few terse and pregnant paragraphs proves the utter futility of such an assertion, showing clearly that they assert only fundamental propositions which have not and cannot be denied. The assumptions of Mr. Benton that such was the motive; that they were intended to prevent any compromise; and that they are identical with the Accomac resolutions; in the face of his own opposition to the only compromise that had a chance of passing in Congress, are commented upon with just severity.

The still more frivolous pretexts that Mr. Calhoun was the real author of the Wilmot Proviso, and that the Missouri Compromise was identically the same measure in another form, are as easily dissolved, and shown to be mere bubbles of Mr. Benton's brain, unfounded in fact and false in theory—while his assent to the Oregon Bill with that obnoxious feature in it, is held up as a commentary on the truth of his professions of zeal for Southern rights. He then passes on to the charge made by Mr. Benton of his having, while a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, admitted the constitutionality of the Missouri restriction, and shows that the pretended proofs adduced to sustain it are utterly unreliable—no written opinions having been submitted for want of time, and the diary of Mr. Adams not being reliable evidence on the point, from his want either of memory or impartiality.

The draft of a letter, purporting to be Mr. Monroe's, is shown to throw no light on the matter whatever, even if genuine, from the vagueness of the terms in which it is couched. Mr. C. then proceeds to recapitulate the action of Congress, and his own course and Mr. Benton's respectively on the different questions that have arisen in Congress involving the rights of the Slaveholding States, and passes rapidly in review the attitudes taken by each in relation to the Florida Treaty and to the Annexation of Texas, unfolding the inconsistencies and treachery of the Missourian in these matters. The Creole and Encomium case is also explained, and Mr. Benton's assertions disproved by facts on record.

He then concludes by assailing Mr. Benton in his new position as an ally of the enemy—and this portion of his argument is worthy of the closest study—and proves conclusively that his alliance is worth as little as his enmity, for his fallacies are shown to be as transparent as his vanity.

The closing paragraphs strip off the pretended lovers of Union have arrayed themselves, to serve as scarecrows to those freemen of the South asserting their equal rights under the Constitution; and boldly does this true son of the South proclaim that we should "manfully do our duty to save both the Union and ourselves, *if it can be done consistently with our equality and our safety; and if not, to save ourselves at all events*"—adding, "that in doing so we should but follow the example of our Washington in the great struggle which severed the Union between the Colonies and the Mother country"—an illustration pregnant with meaning, warning, and example. May friends and foes both profit by it.

This meagre abstract does no justice to this masterly appeal to the Southern people—and we would earnestly urge every man who would master this great theme, to read, mark, and inwardly digest these last utterances of the great champion of the South.

Letter from Senator Cass.—A political letter of nearly three columns, from the unsuccessful candidate at a Presidential election, written and published within a few months after his defeat, is somewhat of a phenomenon, and people may be tempted to ask what it means—for what ultimate object it is put forth. The ostensible object is to correct certain erroneous impressions made, or supposed to have been made, by a recent letter published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, from the senior editor, who, after a visit to the Senator in his Western home, thought proper to put on record his impressions derived from the conversation then and there held—to the general effect that the real political opinions of the Senator are not so much at variance with those of the Whig party as are his public professions, the latter being regulated more by devotion to party fealty than by actual conviction. The especial points in which this non-accordance of opinion and profession was represented to exist were, the tariff, public improvements and the Wilmot proviso.

On all these points the Senator re-asserts an entire consistency between his private and his public doctrines. He is heartily in favor of the tariff of 1846, and opposed to protection. With regard to internal improvements his "sentiments" are in accordance with those of the great Democratic party, and are fully expressed in the resolutions of the Baltimore convention. The inference of non-committalism, drawn from his note of three lines, simply declining an invitation to be present at the Chicago convention, is altogether unfounded; he did not attend because he thought the convention would have no good effect and because he suspected Whigism in its origin.

As for the Wilmot Proviso the Senator is liberal even to extravagance in his display of words, but the flood does not quite conceal his ideas. He insists that, proviso or no proviso, slavery cannot be established in California, and therefore seems to summon up courage enough to decide, a little more no than yes, that Congress has not the power to legislate for its exclusion.

This is the substance of the Senator's two columns and a half in the Washington Union; why written one may be at a loss to determine, unless with a view to keep the Senator before the public.

N. Y. Commercial.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

DECENCY OF THE UNION.

The ex-official paper at Washington has a regular contributor who supplies its columns, two or three times a week, with long articles designed to be exceedingly satirical and damaging, at the expense of the President and his Cabinet, but which are only very abusive and remarkably stupid. We give a specimen extract from the last that has appeared:—

"The second Washington carries his love of small things down to the brute creation. Some time since, we are informed, he determined to purchase some fine milch cows, and make his own butter and cheese, fodder or no fodder. Accordingly, armed with our friend Trist's book upon cows—a French work of great value, translated by Mr. Trist before his *immortal treaty* of Guadalupe—and accompanied by the assistant adjutant general of the army, he proceeded to his pasture, and spent a busy hour in examining the inner side of the hind legs of the herd for curly hair, it being a fixed fact in France among cows that no *curl* no *milk*, and *vice versa*. It so happened however, that the cow most prized, and who exhibited the signs of the milky way to the greatest perfection, turned out to have a *cow lick*, and the curl departed with the passing hour. The second Washington, indignant at having paid a high price for the cow, and having been assured that she would give a *bushel* of milk a day, determined upon trying the animal to her full bent, sign or no sign. Accordingly, seizing a *cutty stool* and a large tin pail, he proceeded to extract the vital fluid from his "home made Durham," while his aid looked on with awful curiosity, never having seen a cow since he left Lebanon. Just at this moment—oh Phœbus! who presidest over the morning and scours the rusty panels of the *sun's* state coach—a countryman, with a cart load of charcoal for the White House, came cracking his whip and urging on his lagging *wain*. As the cart turned the corner suddenly, it came upon the second Washington just as he was finding his milk, and the patient cow, wearied with long standing and startled by the approaching cart, kicked over the pail, tumbled the illustrious milker into the dust, and made tracks for home in North Carolina through the gate that the coal man had left open. Here was a catastrophe; the countryman stood aghast, the aid looked unutterable things, and the upset hero, rising in his wrath, approached the coal man, and, with an eloquence seldom equalled by him, exclaimed: "Damn your coal, take away your coal, I don't want your coal; you have let my cow run away, and I'll have you before the cabinet for treason, (see Ball's executors against Bean's administrators—same against same, &c."))"

If there was any wit in all this, or any spice of humor, or even any pungency of sarcasm, however unjust, some apology might be allowed for its admission into the fugleman journal of the Democracy; but the story being simply a lie, a stupid lie without the least conceivable admixture of fun, or point, or sparkle, or sense, its effect, on being read, can be only to excite contemptuous disgust against the writer who concocted and the editors who adopted it.

Letters from Col. Bonneville, in command at Fort Kearney, state that the cholera has entirely desolated the Pawnee villages. The Indians would be attacked while hunting, and die on their hunting grounds.

THE LATE MRS. MADISON.

The death of Mrs. Dolly Payne Madison, is an event that seems to require something more than a mere passing notice by the press. An intimate association with public characters and public affairs for half a century, has made her almost as well known a character to the American people as any of our statesmen of the same period. At the same time, her noble qualities of mind and heart have made her not less conspicuous in the relations of domestic and social life.

Mrs. Madison's maiden name was Dolly Payne. She was of Virginia parentage, though her birth took place in North Carolina, during a visit of her parents to that State. A short time after her birth, her parents joined the Society of Friends, and manumitting their slaves, removed to Pennsylvania, and their daughter Dolly received her education in this city. At an early age she was married to Mr. Todd, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, who died a short time afterwards, leaving her with an infant. The young and beautiful widow was not long without suitors, and among the number, James Madison, then a member of Congress from Virginia, was the favored one, to whom she was wedded in 1794. Throughout his long and eventful career, she sustained the character of a devoted wife, and was of no small service to her distinguished husband in many of the scenes of his life.

During his administration as President of the United States, she presided over the White House with a dignity and grace seldom equalled, and commanded the admiration of Americans as well as foreigners. Upon the approach of the British army to Washington in 1814, rare heroic qualities were developed in her character. To the last moment that her friends would permit, she remained in the White House, securing cabinet papers, plate and other valuables, and absolutely refusing to leave until the portrait of the Father of his country, by Stuart, was taken down and secured from the impending vandalism of the invaders. Her flight from the White House, and her escape in disguise, form an interesting and romantic incident of the history of that period. It was a trying time for the wife of an American President, and there are few women who would under the circumstances, have displayed an equal strength of mind, an equal degree of patriotism, and an equal amount of conjugal devotion.

After Mr. Madison's retirement she remained with him at his seat at Montpelier, Va., smoothing the downward path of an aged mother-in-law, and performing, in an equally exemplary manner, her duties to her husband, until his death, in 1836. During the greater part of the subsequent period she has resided in Washington, the centre of a refined and cultivated circle; courted and caressed by Americans, and honored by the attentions of people of all ranks and all nations. Her devotion to her husband's memory lasted till her death, and through her efforts, at the last session of Congress, an appropriation was made for the publication of his papers.

Mrs. Madison was very aged, in her 84th year. To the last, however, she retained a degree of health and activity unusual in one of her years, and her mental faculties were also singularly unimpaired. Her queenly carriage, her affable demeanor, and her many amiable qualities, have endeared her to Washington and to all its visitors, and her loss will be deeply felt by all in that metropolis.

President Madison, as is well known, had no children. Mr. Todd, Mrs. Madison's son by her first marriage, is, we believe, still living, and resides in Virginia.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

It deserves mention as an extraordinary circumstance that, at the funeral of Mrs. Madison, on Monday, were present two of her old friends who were both present at her first marriage with Mr. Todd, *sixty years ago*, and the latter of whom was also present at her second marriage with Mr. Madison. We allude to the venerable Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, widow of Richard Bland Lee, Esq. of Virginia, and Anthony Morris, Esq. of Pennsylvania.

National Intelligencer.

New York Deserted.—A letter of Thursday, to the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

"It is a long while since Gotham was so quiet as it is at present. Solitude seems to have taken up its abode in our midst, and, paradox as it may appear, one feels lonelier now in Broadway than he would almost anywhere else, out of the city.—There, morning and evening, in that magnificent thoroughfare, nothing is to be seen but the hard-fisted, sun-burnt laborer or mechanic, going to or returning from his day's work—nothing heard but the discordant rattle of the omnibusses, or the less monotonous music of an occasional organ-grinder. At noon it is almost wholly forsaken. Wall street is no better, and it is worse even up in the fashionable precincts of Union Place or Washington Square. All is silence and solitude.—Everybody is out of town, drinking water at Saratoga, gazing on Niagara, or rolling among the breakers at Nahant or Rockaway."

It is stated elsewhere that the Astor House, paying a rent of $30,000 a year, has at this time only about 25 persons in it.

The effects of the presence of the cholera upon trade and business generally are thus alluded to in the N. Y. Sun:

It is of course impossible to correctly estimate the damage that has been done to the trade and business of this city by the prevailing epidemic. Ten millions of dollars, probably, would not cover the depreciation. The merchant, mechanic, artizan and business men of every kind, have suffered in a ratio. Business has in a measure stagnated, and more in consequence of panic than any actual danger. Of all classes of trades people, the market men of our city have suffered most. The vegetable, fruit, fish and shell fish trades have been knocked flat, and hundreds, who, in ordinary seasons, have earned a good livelihood by catering to the dietetic wants of the community in these articles, have this year been forced to shut up shop, and shift as they best could. The butchers too, complain almost as badly. People seem to set their faces against eating much beyond stale bread and crackers. The ice dealers also find the cholera against them. The timid—and in times like these fear is contagious—look at ice-water with a kind of horror. If an omniscient eye was given to mortality how much sickness and death might possibly be found to result from these fears and changes of habit and diet, God only knows. He, who causes the pestilence in his providence, can tell wherein we are wise or erring.

APPALLING STATE OF THINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

* * * Calamities are all around us.—Death is every where. Cholera is dealing its blows to the right and left, and thousands of our people have been hurried to their graves. A well man now, may be, an hour hence, a corpse. The sextons, the undertakers, and even the horses of the city, are worn out with the dreadful work of burial. Carts and furniture-wagons have to supply the places of hearses, which, though numerous, are insufficient, to carry out the coffins, though piled one upon another.

Many dead bodies lie, without a friend to execute the rites of interment, until a public officer or a sister of charity comes to put them in the ground. Some persons, to save expenses, which they are not able to bear, bury their friends in the woods or on the sand-bars of the river. Many is the house, lately full of inhabitants, that now has scarcely one left to tell the story of the departed. Husband and wife will take their tea together at evening, and, before the next morning, one or both is ready for the grave.

Some of the sextons, overtasked, bury the dead at half the usual depth. The City government have abdicated their powers before an indignant populace, and the duties of the Board of Health are devolved upon a committee of citizens. The public school-houses are turned into hospitals, and the chief business of the living is to take care of the sick and dying, and to bury the dead. Many members of the City Government, and probably not less than 10,000 of the citizens, have fled. The stillness of the Sabbath reigns, while death is doing its work. The newspapers do not, it is said, report half the cases, because all the forms of law are paralyzed and officers do not discharge their duties. A dullness, nervousness, and lack of energy are manifested by every one. The atmosphere is hot and humid. Flies swarm in myriads.—Vegetation grows with the rankest luxuriance, and animal life sinks proportionably.

We have been hoping for many days, that the disease would soon begin to abate. But it only increases. It is believed that not less than 1400 die per week, and about 200 per day! The names of the dead are not given. Many of your acquaintances doubtless, I might name, but the deaths are too numerous to particularize.

Dreadful Mortality.—The N. Orleans Courier of Thursday evening, says it has a private letter from a gentleman who was a passenger on the steamer *Sullana*, which left New Orleans recently for St. Louis, in which he states that of the 450 emigrants on board 200 died of cholera before reaching St. Louis.

The following is an extract from a letter dated

NATCHEZ, June 25.

This scourge has produced and is still producing frightful havoc among the people; on some plantations, the loss has been 75 per cent., on others 50, and on many 33—and on very few less than 15 per cent. The total losses on the plantations of myself and family—in Stack Island Reach—amounted to 106 on the 23d; 103 of them of cholera. If it will stop there I will have fared better than a great many others. It has been in my place for 52 days; a very unusual period.

At Mrs. T. Minor's place, below Baton Rouge, it appeared in March, and remained four days, and carried off 21 out of 220. It appeared again on the 12th June, and up to the 21st, (nine days,) the number of deaths reached 79—making a total loss of 100 out of 220.

From the Washington Republic.

Cholera in the West—Sulphur Remedy.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Keokuk, Iowa, to a friend in this city, dated June 30, 1849.

"The cholera is raging here to an alarming extent; about one-third of our citizens have fled, and more are leaving daily. From four to six per day die of it. The charcoal and sulphur remedy was used with most wonderful success. Early on yesterday morning, I found one of my neighbors in a collapsed condition, and I insisted upon the attending physician trying the efficacy of the above remedy according to Dr. Bird's prescription, but giving it every fifteen minutes for four hours. At the end of that time reaction took place, and the patient is now out of danger. This I saw myself. Many other cases have been, and are now being cured by this simple remedy.

Another narrow escape from Burying alive.—Some four or five appalling cases of this sort have occurred in Cincinnati and St. Louis, lately, in the midst of the fearful rate of mortality from the scourge. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th, gives the latest as follows:

"We learn from Col. Williamson, of Lockland, that a man was seized with cholera in that town on Wednesday, and *died* in a few hours—or rather he was pronounced dead, and the paraphernalia of mourning was assumed. The body was laid out and placed in the coffin; but a few hours previous to the time appointed for the funeral, *the* DEAD *man rose from his coffin*, to the great terror of those around, and walked out of it in his shroud! He divested himself of the garments of the grave, and is now apparently a well man. It is needless to add that he sent the coffin back, having no further use for it. This is true, and it is another warning against too much haste in burials."

Health of Manufacturing Population.—The Boston Courier has received from an authentic source the following interesting statement.

"The Merrimack Manufacturing company at Lowell, have at the present moment in their employ in the mills and print works, about two thousand three hundred males and females, not one of whom is this day off from work on account of sickness."

An enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in Buchanan county, Mo., on the 3d inst., at which resolutions were passed with great unanimity sustaining Col. Benton. Mr. Hall, M. C., was present, and attempted to defeat the resolutions, but signally failed. In Platte county, at a similar meeting a resolution was adopted to open a poll at the next August election, for and against Thos. H. Benton.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Dear Infant—thy life was a breath,
A struggle so brief,
Scarce conscious—when ended in death,
The end of all grief;
In mercy the mandate was given,
And thy innocent soul
Was translated to Heaven.

As the bud of the rose in the morn,
Just open'd to view,
Assail'd by the tempest and storm,
Still glistens with dew;
So her innocent features did play,
And the Angel of Love
Bore her spirit away.

She opened her eyes to the light,
A moment's surprise—
They clos'd—in the long dreary night
In the tomb where she lies;
But Jesus in mercy and love,
Took her soul to himself
In the mansions above.

O! weep not her premature end,
Her exit from care,—
She is now with her Saviour and Friend,
To welcome us there;
For he has releas'd her from pain,
And through mercy and grace
We shall soon meet again.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I was a spectator at the celebration of the 4th of July at Lumber Bridge, Robeson county. Between ten and eleven o'clock, a large assemblage of persons of both sexes convened. Captain Cobb of the Independent Company, with his officers and men, appeared, making a fine display of military skill. In a short time, Captain Alford, with his Cavalry, marched through the dense crowd with a martial air. After the two Companies manœuvred for some time with military skill in tactics seldom equalled, they marched to the Meeting House, headed by the Orator of the Day, and other appropriate Officers of the Day. A fervent Prayer was offered by the Rev. Hector McNeill, imploring the Divine protection for the continuance of those glorious privileges, both civil and religious, which we enjoy, and which were dearly bought by the blood of our forefathers. A band of Vocal Music, of both sexes, was ably conducted by Alex'r Little, Esq., in which Hail Columbia and other tunes were sung with sweet melody in their proper time. Then arose Alex'r Currie, Esq., and read the Declaration of Mecklenburg, in an able manner. After him arose the calm and dignified Dr. A. D. McNair, and read the Declaration of American Independence, doing justice to the subject and giving satisfaction to the audience. After him arose the Orator of the Day, William McNeill, Jr., Esq., whose flow of oratory and bursts of eloquence were frequently stunned by the applause of the company. He continued addressing the audience for nearly an hour, and resumed his seat. After him, David Reid, Esq., of Wilmington, addressed the auditory for a few minutes, expressive of the occasion, in a forcible style; and also declaring himself as one of the Democratic Candidates for Congress in this District. After that, the people were invited to a sumptuous Dinner provided for the occasion, of which they freely partook. During the day the greatest harmony prevailed, and the people went home pleased with the display that they had seen.

The Carolinian will please copy.

A. S. McMILLAN.

July 14, 1849.

Fatal Rail Road Accident.—A free black man, of the name of Shadrack Manly, was killed at the bridge crossing the Rail Road in the Northeastern section of the town on Saturday last. He was a fireman on a Locomotive, and as the train was passing under the bridge, he was leaning over far enough to strike against one of the bridge posts. The concussion threw him off, when the wheels passed over his head, causing instant death.

Wilmington Chronicle.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS.

We learn from various quarters that the merchants of New York and New Orleans are seriously talking of building a Road (if such a work be practicable) across the northern part of Florida, the objects of which would be to shorten the sea-route between the two cities about one thousand miles, and escape the dangers of the Florida reefs. The idea of making a canal across the Peninsula was broached a number of years ago, but was finally abandoned, owing, for many reasons, to its impracticability. It is alleged that the harbors of St. Mary's, on the Atlantic, and Cedar Keys, on the Gulf, would be suitable places for the termini of the proposed road; and it has been ascertained that a road like the one proposed can be constructed on exceedingly reasonable terms. The distance across the peninsula at the point designated is one hundred and forty miles. The construction of the proposed road cannot but be worthy of the consideration of all who are interested in the intercourse between the great *entrepot* of New Orleans and the Atlantic States, promising, as the project does, to bring the Empire City and the Crescent City within an easy four days' journey.

National Intelligencer.

A Virginia Specific.—A Richmond paper gives the following as an infallible specific. It certainly is not hard to take.

The following prescription, it is said, will prevent an attack of Cholera: (!) Pure Brandy, two tablespoons full,—mint, two or three sprigs,—a small quantity of white sugar,—water—(sufficient quantity.) Mix, and add several small lumps of ice.

The Virginians have strong faith in mint, and verify it both by precept and practice. It has been said, (but we will not vouch for its truth) that a bed of mint always springs up over a Virginian's grave.

Columbia Telegraph.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA—SERIOUS FIGHT BETWEEN THE CATHOLICS AND ORANGEMEN—SIXTEEN KILLED.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 17.

There have been several serious and fatal riots and quarrels in Upper Canada of late, between the Catholics and Orangemen.

At St. Catherines six men were killed outright, and several severely wounded.

On the 12th inst. a street skirmish occurred in Hamilton, in which nine were killed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1849.

THE PLANK ROAD.—The advertisement for Lumber for the ten miles of the Road from Fayetteville to Murchison's Factory, came in at too late an hour last week to be noticed Editorially.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Cooper and his Assistants commenced the Instrumental Survey to ascertain the best point for leaving town.

Every thing connected with the Road is going ahead, energetically.

CORRECTION.—"A Stockholder," in the last Carolinian, says,—

"From the editorial remarks in the Observer, it would be presumed that the citizens of Fayetteville were quite satisfied with the location of the Plank Road, and very quietly acquiesced in the decision of the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements."

If the writer of the above had copied our "Editorial remarks," it would not have been necessary for us to correct his assertion. We stated *the facts*, (which "A Stockholder" has not done,) and then expressed a *desire* that we might *hope*, (rather than a hope,) that our citizens would present a united front. The natural presumption from this, it seems to us, is, not that we said or meant to say that the people were "quite satisfied," but that some of them were dissatisfied, and that it was important to success that they should overcome that feeling and acquiesce in what is fixed and unavoidable.

We stated the fact that 582 individual votes were given against the preliminary decision. And the further fact, that when the final vote was taken, not a voice was raised in opposition. By this we did not mean to say that all were quite satisfied, but simply that the minority submitted to the decision of the majority. These facts are not disputed.

"A Stockholder" makes an attack upon Gov. Manly—a most unjust attack, in our opinion, and probably intended for political effect hereafter. There was manliness, if nothing else, in the attack which was made upon the Governor in the meeting, whilst he was here, and which he met promptly and effectively; but to start reports about him and his associate after their departure, as is done by "A Stockholder" and others, is not exactly generous, or just, we think. The marvellous revelations made since the Board departed, ought to have been made *whilst they were here*, and could meet them; *or not at all.*

THE APPROACHING CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

With the Election in this District we have unfortunately nothing to do. The District is so hopelessly Locofoco that no Whig aspires to represent it. The friends of both the Candidates are confident and we believe active.

The difficulty in the 3d District being reconciled, we see no reason to doubt that the result will be at least as favorable as in the last Congress, where we had six Whigs to three Locofocos. We count assuredly on the election of Messrs. Clingman, Caldwell, Deberry, Shepherd, Stanly, and Outlaw, Whigs; and believe that if the Whigs of the Orange District will turn out in all their strength, they can elect Nash over Venable. The anti-debt-paying, anti-Union doctrines of Venable ought to be repudiated by the people of North Carolina, and we think *will be*, if the proper exertions be made by those who abhor those doctrines. For this purpose, we earnestly urge all those in the District who may read this paper, to devote every moment from this to the 2d of August, to the good work. "I'll try" is not often defeated, and need not be in this case.

As to the 3d District, we learn that Gen. Dockery formally withdrew at Anson Court, week before the last.

The following handsome compliment to Mr. Deberry comes from a high source, the National Intelligencer:—

"It has been for some time past seen with great regret that in the third Congressional district of the State of North Carolina (lately represented by Mr. Barringer) the conflict between the claims of several Whig candidates was likely to defeat the choice of a Whig member from this strong Whig district. We now learn with pleasure (from the Fayetteville Observer of the 10th instant) that the difficulty has been happily removed by taking up and nominating (the candidates previously in nomination consenting) a former Whig Member from the same district, the upright and excellent Edmund Deberry, than whom the Old North State never had a worthier Representative in Congress."

In the last Argus we find the following Card from Mr. Little:—

To the voters of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina.

Having heretofore by letters, (the one to the Gentlemen of Cabarrus county, and the other to the Gentlemen of Union) agreed to submit to and abide by the nomination of a Whig candidate, to be made by a Whig Convention of this Congressional District, and that Convention having met at Albemarle on the 4th instant, and nominated the Hon. Edmund Deberry as the Whig candidate for this District—I now announce to said voters, that I am no longer a candidate. And hope that all true and genuine Whigs in said District will support said nominee, being determined to do so myself. A. LITTLE.

July 12, 1849.

We trust that the Whigs of that District, (always a favorite with us, and from which we were separated most reluctantly,) will give Mr. Deberry an old fashioned Whig majority, such as he used to get eight or ten years ago. He began to canvass the District when it was evenly balanced. He left it counting its majority by thousands—Let every voter who feels the old Whig spirit still alive within him, who detests Locofocoism, remember, that there may be some in the District who are disappointed that their favorite General Dockery is not the candidate; some others who are equally disappointed that their favorite Mr. Little is not the man; and others still who are friends of Mr. Ingram,—and that it is possible some of all these parties among the Whigs may stay away from the polls. We know not how extensively this feeling may prevail, but it is natural, after an excited contest such as has been going on for some months, that it should prevail to some extent. It therefore behooves all those Whigs who go for the good of the cause, to bestir themselves, and see to it that they be not taken by surprize on the day of the election. Not only should they make *sure* of a victory, but they should see to it that it be such a victory as is worthy of themselves and of their fame. Go to the polls, every man, we entreat!

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We have pleasure in recording the rapid success of this Institution. It had been in operation only about 3 months, and has issued 164 Policies.

PROPOSED NEW PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—Henry I. Toole, Esq. proposes to commence about the 1st Nov. next, a Semi-weekly paper in Wilmington, to be called "The Aurora," at $4 a year. He proposes to make it more literary in its character than the papers now published in Wilmington; and to make its political discussions impartial and candid. Mr. Toole advocated the election of Gen. Taylor, and is disposed to give to his administration a fair trial, commending when he can, but censuring when he must.

A subscription paper may be found at this office.

"HOW THIS WORLD IS GIVEN TO LYING."—We learn that there are most marvellous and astounding stories in circulation in the up-country as to the state of health in this town. A gentleman from Randolph county informed us a few days ago, that a man from that county had been down here, and got so frightened that he drove home in two days instead of three, and declared that *sixty* people had died of cholera on the day he was here! Another man whom we heard of in Richmond county, reported that we were burning 75 barrels of tar a day!

We know not whether these men invented such tales, or whether some inconsiderate person practised upon their credulity and their fears. But we do know, that Fayetteville is remarkably healthy, not a single case of cholera having occurred, and we believe not even a bilious fever, which we generally experience at this season. The bowel complaints which existed all over the State two or three months ago, have almost entirely ceased. We repeat, that the town is remarkably healthy.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED TO THE COUNTER.—The Union and other Locofoco papers have asserted, until probably they almost believe the story themselves, that Gen. Taylor refuses to take any of his proper responsibilities as President, but puts every thing to the vote at the meetings of his Cabinet, he having only one vote, like any other member of the Cabinet. The Republic states, and the Intelligencer reiterates, that these stories are "absolutely and unqualifiedly false."

The Republic adds,—

"The President in no instance submits his prerogative to the chances of a vote in the Cabinet. The appointments vested in the President the President has made on his own responsibility. The applications for such appointments, that have been refused, have been refused on his own responsibility. He has never sought to implicate the Cabinet, or any member of the Cabinet, in the responsibility of such refusal. Every diplomatic appointment of any importance has been made by the President himself, of his own motion, and from his own judgment, on the merits and claims of the respective candidates. With regard to the inferior and local appointments, which belong properly to the heads of Departments, he has left them where they belong, without seeking to interfere.

President Taylor does not interfere with the clerks, porters, and messengers in the Departments. In our judgment, he ought not to interfere with them. It is difficult for us to conceive that any gentleman could remain at the head of a Department without being left at perfect liberty to select the subordinates for whose attention, capacity, and fidelity he is responsible. We do not know any President who has, at any time, undertaken to regulate these matters, except possibly the late Chief Magistrate and President Jackson.

President Taylor, then, has done precisely what all other well-advised Presidents have done; and the idea of a conflict, or collision, or comparison of opinion as between himself and the Cabinet, and his voting with or against members of his Cabinet, or of his being out voted or voted down, or his having failed in any instance to exercise the entire Presidential power as vested in him by the constitution and the laws of his country, is all a fable and falsehood. It has never been General Taylor's habit to shirk responsibilities, or to interfere with the duties that properly belong to his subordinates."

THE CHOLERA.—It gives us great pleasure to find that the Cholera is gradually decreasing in nearly every place where it has prevailed.

In New York, on the 16th, 158 cases, 55 deaths. 17th, 163 cases, 51 deaths. 18th, 106 cases, 49 deaths. 19th, 87 cases, 36 deaths. 20th, 83 cases, 20 deaths. 21st, 94 cases, 36 d'ths.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th, 59 cases, 23 deaths. 17th, 73 cases, 31 deaths. 18th, 76 cases, 32 deaths. 19th, 53 cases, 22 deaths. 20th, 42 cases, 20 deaths. 21st, 6 new cases.

Cincinnati, 15th, 87 deaths. 16th, 60 deaths. 17th, 61 deaths. 18th, 43 deaths. 19th, 59 deaths.

St. Louis, 14th to 16th, 149 deaths. 17th, 61 deaths. 18th, 61 deaths. 19th, 50 deaths.

The disease has almost disappeared from Norfolk, Richmond, and Petersburg, in Virginia; but at Portsmouth, it has broken out with great severity—18 deaths having occurred in one day, in a population of 8,000. Some cases have also occurred at Baltimore.

991 deaths occurred in New York during the week ending the 14th inst., against 284 during the corresponding week of last year. The Express of the 16th says, "During the last 48 hours many of our most esteemed citizens have fallen victims."

David B. Ogden, Esq., the most eminent Lawyer in New York, died suddenly on the 16th inst. in the 74th year of his age.

THE CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—Some weeks ago we copied from the National Intelligencer, to which it had been furnished by Thos. S. Bryant, Paymaster U. S. Army, the following prescription for the

Cure and Prevention of Cholera.

Laudanum,	each	2 ounces.
Spirits Camphor,		
Tincture Cayenne Pepper		2 drachms.
Tincture Ginger		1 ounce.
Essence Peppermint		2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne		2 ounces.

Mix all together. Dose, a tablespoonful (in a little water) for an adult.

Some person having suggested that the above ingredients should be put in a quart of French Brandy, so as to reduce the dose of Laudanum to 20 drops, Major Bryant, or rather *Doctor* Bryant, says,—

"Such a dose, in cases that I have seen, would be perfectly useless. I have, however, known fifty to one hundred drops to be given, with good effects, in 1832 and 1833, when the *cholera* then ravaged this country.

But what becomes of the other important items of this prescription in this deluge of brandy? Certainly a *drachm* of the tincture of Cayenne pepper would be totally lost in this overflow of the ardent, and leave not a shadow behind, to say nothing of the diminution or total extinction of the effects of the other articles, upon which great reliance is to be placed.

It is intended *for cholera*, such as I have seen, running its course in from *three to six* hours, (cases of which are daily reported in the papers,) and where a powerful and positive impression upon the system must be made at once, or the patient dies. Doses of twenty drops of laudanum will not answer there.

In cases of simple diarrhœa, a smaller dose, say a tea spoonful or less, is all that is required, to be repeated according to circumstances.

I have seen the happiest effects on others, as I have before stated, from the full dose. I have taken it myself, with most positive success, as my being alive abundantly proves. It has also been taken with good results (as I have been informed) in many cases in this city.

The opiate seems to be the only article to which objection is made. Persons are not aware that, in its combination with diffusible stimulants and excitants, as in the present prescription, the effect of that is greatly lessened; hence the necessity of the quantity, as given in the recipe.

It will arrest cholera and give time for other treatment. It is a valuable household remedy to be kept at hand, to be resorted to upon an attack, and in the absence of a physician, who no doubt would prescribe it upon his arrival, together with other remedies, as circumstances might require.

In order to show that I have some knowledge of the subject, I will, in the present communication, subscribe myself, as I am entitled to do,

THOS. S. BRYANT, M. D.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A negro boy by the name of Sam, belonging to Mr. Sam'l W. Tillinghast of this place, on Tuesday last, attempted to shoot his wife, who belongs to Mr. Wm. G. Matthews, by twice snapping a loaded gun at her; she making her escape, he discharged the contents of the gun at his wife's mother; wounding her but not mortally. He then loaded the gun, and putting the muzzle against the side of his own head, pushed the trigger with his toe, and killed himself instantly.

North Carolinian.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

We have received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop IVES, the following communication:—

To the Diocese of North Carolina:

DEAR BRETHREN: With devout thankfulness to God, I have just read the recommendation, by the President of the United States, of the first Friday in August next, "as a day of Fasting, humiliation, and prayer,"—that God may have mercy on us sinners, and in his own good time avert from us the scourge of Pestilence which is now spreading its fearful ravages throughout our land.

As Bishop of North Carolina, I hereby call upon the Clergy and Christians of my Diocese to respond to this recommendation of our Chief Magistrate: to abstain, on the first Friday in August next, from all secular business; to employ the day in private self-examination and humiliation for sin; and in public acknowledgment, in our several churches, of God's undeserved goodness—of "His patience with us, notwithstanding our many and great provocations," and in earnest supplication that in mercy, He will turn from us the awful calamity under which we so justly suffer.

Faithfully and affectionately,
your servant in Christ,
L. SILLIMAN IVES.

The following prayer is hereby appointed to be said in the Episcopal Churches of North Carolina on the first Friday in August, 1849, immediately before the general thanksgiving, in the morning and evening prayer.

L. SILLIMAN IVES,
Bishop of North Carolina.

O, Almighty God, the Lord of life and death, of sickness and health: regard we humbly beseech thee, the supplications of thy church to-day. And as thou hast seen fit to visit us as a Nation for our sins, with great sickness and mortality, in the midst of thy judgments, O Lord, remember mercy. Have pity upon us, miserable sinners, and withdraw from our Land, the grievous pestilence, with which thou, in justice hast afflicted us. May this thy fatherly correction make us feel and acknowledge the malignity of our sin and the uncertainty of our Life, and may it lead us to repent and forsake every evil way, and to be diligent in the attainment of that holiness, without which no man can see thy face in peace. Grant this, O heavenly Father, through our only advocate and redeemer, JESUS CHRIST.

CLAY AND VAN BUREN ON FREE SOIL.—The Southern friends of Henry Clay will read the following letter from him with surprise and regret. The Southern friends of Martin Van Buren may be grieved, but not surprised, of course, at *his* letter:—

FREE SOIL CELEBRATION.

A Convention of "Free-Soilers" was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in the territory north and west of the Ohio. Benjamin Tappan presided; a series of resolutions were passed denouncing slavery and affirming the Buffalo platform; speeches were made by Joshua R. Giddings, H. L. Ellsworth, J. W. Taylor, John Van Buren, and others; and the following, among other letters, were laid before the Convention:

ASHLAND, June 16, 1849.

Gentlemen: I received your official letter, in behalf of the freemen of the Reserve, inviting me to unite with them, at Cleveland, in celebrating the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, on the 13th of July next. I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, and I am glad that it has secured to the States on which it operates an exemption from the evils of slavery. But the event of the passage of the ordinance has never, within my knowledge, been celebrated in any one of the sixty-one years which have since intervened. It is proposed for the first time to commemorate it. It is impossible to disguise the conviction that this purpose originates out of the question, now unfortunately agitating the whole Union, of the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California.

While no one can be more opposed than I am to the extension of slavery into those new territories, either by the authority of Congress or by individual enterprise, I should be unwilling to do any thing to increase the prevailing excitement. I hope that the question will be met in a spirit of calmness and candor, and finally settled in a manner to add strength and stability, instead of bringing any danger, to the existence of our Union. In all our differences of opinion we should never cease to remember that we are fellow-citizens of one common and glorious country, nor to exercise mutual and friendly forbearance.

But, gentlemen, waiving all other considerations, indispensable engagements will prevent my attendance on the occasion to which you have done me the honor to invite me.

With great respect, I am your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. JNO. C. VAUGHAN, THOS. BROWN, Committee.

LINDENWALD, July 7, 1849.

Gentlemen: I have received the invitation with which you have honored me, to unite with the freemen of the Reserve in celebrating on the 13th instant the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, and return you my best thanks for this proof of your respect and confidence.

It will not be in my power to comply with your request, and it can scarcely be necessary to say to you how cordially and earnestly I concur in the policy of the great measure you desire to sustain.

That "the ordinance of 1787" lies at the foundation of the growth and prosperity of the People and States of the North-west—that the vigor and vitality they possess is justly attributable to its action—that the exclusion of slavery by that act from this territory—all then held by the nation—declared the original, and affirmed the future policy of the American people—and that the influence of Government should be kept actively and perpetually on the side of freedom—are opinions which deserve, and will, I doubt not, at no distant day, meet with the heartfelt concurrence of the masses of the people of every section of our extended confederacy.

Sincerely wishing you success in your patriotic efforts, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Messrs. JNO. C. VAUGHAN, THOS. BROWN, Committee.

THE ABOLITION EDITOR OF THE UNION.—The Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioner of the Patent Office, and now Mr. Ritchie's associate as Editor of the Washington Union, was a member of Congress from New Hampshire in 1845, and on the 3d of February 1845, voted for the following amendment to the bill to organize a Territorial government in Oregon:—

"*Provided, however*, That *there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory*, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."—*Globe, 2d Session, 28th Congress.*

Where are the Committees of Safety?—The Laurensville *Herald* states that ☞ "A large package directed to the Postmaster, containing *one hundred and fifty Abolition tracts*, was received at the Post-office," in that village by mail, on the Sunday preceding.☜

In view of the rapid increase of these attempts, that print suggests that the *Committee of Safety* should take this matter in hand and *act* upon it. So we have long thought and said. Let the Committees organize some plan of prevention at least to the circulation of these fire-brands.

Columbia Telegraph.

We occasionally receive an abolition paper, by mail, but, believing that the best way to frustrate the designs of the fanatics is to destroy it, we instantly put it in the fire, if one be convenient, and if not, then tear it into a thousand pieces. This fuss made in South Carolina about "Committees of Safety," and such things, is nuts to the abolitionists, keeping them alive and active, when otherwise they would die a natural death.

A LARGE BEET.—A Lady has sent us a Beet measuring 22 inches in circumference, and weighing 6 lbs.

Good hit.—The Washington Union says that "the democratic party were never in better health than at present." "May be so," says Prentice; "exercise on foot is said to be favorable to health, and we perceive that some of the most prominent men of the party *are walking out every day.*"

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

We find in the Wilmington Commercial, of Thursday, the following, headed in glaring capitals:

EXCITEMENT IN CHARLESTON.

The following is an extract of a letter, received in this town, dated:

CHARLESTON, July 16, 1849.

We all here have been, and still are, under much excitement, the cause of which you must have seen in our papers. Saturday night about 1200 of the citizens repaired to a Church, lately erected for the worship of Blacks, with the intention of pulling it down. The Mayor, and others, however, succeeded in getting them, at any rate, to postpone the pulling down, and a meeting is to be held to-day, at twelve o'clock, to discuss the expediency of doing so. The military were out in force, but if they had been ordered to protect the Church, they would have refused.

Seldom have we seen such a tissue of exaggerations and misrepresentations as are contained in the foregoing brief paragraph, and the only excuse which can be alleged for its author is the "excitement" which he acknowledges he was laboring under. We can assure the "Commercial," and we beg of it to note the fact, that our fair city may be relieved from the odium which justly attaches to mob rule, that its correspondent was greatly mistaken both as to the number assembled and their object. There were at no time more that three hundred present, and of these fully three-fourths, however much they disapprove of the supposed purposes of the building, were opposed to all measures of violence which would compromit the peace and character of the city, and would have resisted, at every hazard, any attempt to perpetrate them.—We can also assure the "Commercial," that so far from the military being out in strong force, no military whatever were present, nor was their presence necessary; but had it been, we do them but a simple act of justice in asserting, that they would, to the last extremity, have sustained the civil authorities in maintaining the supremacy of the laws. And finally, we can assure the "Commercial," that the "much excitement" of his correspondent, is participated in by but a very limited portion of our community, and only by those who are very easily and very unnecessarily alarmed.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.—N. P. Willis, the Editor of the Home Journal, has written several interesting letters for that paper on the beautiful and romantic scenery just opened to the public view by the partial completion of the Erie Rail Road, —a road from New York city to Erie in Pennsylvania. He says that he left New York at 5 P. M., in a stuffed easy chair, glided 100 miles, and was in bed on the other side of the mountains, at Port Jervis, at ½ past 10. After a full night's sleep, and an early breakfast, back in the city again at 11 A. M.—the perfection of scenery, and fresh air, going, staying and returning, and as little fatigue as one would feel sitting at table over cigars and coffee. This seems like magic. It reminds one of the Arabian Nights' tale, which we read in our youth, of Prince Houssain's carpet, which instantly transported its possessor wherever he listed.

Mr. Willis mentions, by the way, that he passed seven funeral processions in going from his residence to the cars!

"Prevented, (says he,) by my departure from seeing Father Mathew welcomed to this side the water, (though the band of music going to meet him, played in a gap between two of the funerals just alluded to.) I determined to honor him in a symbol; and was up this morning at four to receive the sun,—a minister of healthful influences like His Reverence, and like him "newly arrived from Europe," and entering with glowing and universal welcome on a path of blessing to the west. Did you ever see the sun rise, my dear Morris? One blushes to think that the same magnificent affair takes place every common morning, and scarce twice in a life-time does one trouble himself to be "there to see." Alas! of the least which God sets out for us, daily, how much of the choicest and sweetest goes from the table untouched!"

Speaking of the Home Journal, reminds us of a most unkind notice of it a few weeks ago by a contemporary, which was copied into several other papers in this State. We have been *a paying subscriber* (as all subscribers to all papers ought to be,) to the Journal ever since it was estabilished, and can truly say, that there is no paper which we read with more pleasure, or from which we select so many of the best of the miscellaneous articles which we find room to publish. It is no paper for news, or politics; but for sparkling gems, from the Editor's own mine, and for a discriminating taste in the selections, to say nothing of the perfection of paper and type, we know not where the Home Journal has its equal.

There is one consideration which might have saved it from the lampoon of a Southern Editor, if that Editor had read it as much as we have.—It is this: that we never recollect to have seen a word in it offensive to a Southern Slave-holder; whilst its conspicuous publication of an original letter from Georgia, detailing the incidents of a "Night Funeral of a Slave," in which the relation between master and slave was so beautifully and truthfully illustrated, evinced a liberal and kindly spirit too seldom found at the North, and worth cherishing when found.

LAWLESS CONDUCT.—A fire occurred at Alleghany city, opposite Pittsburg, Penn., on the 16th inst., which raged with great violence for several hours, consuming 30 buildings, among them a beautiful Church. No effort was made by the Alleghany firemen to arrest the conflagration; and when the Pittsburg firemen came over with the benevolent intention of assisting, they were beaten off. Great excitement prevailed, and one of the rioters was arrested. The pretence for such outrageous conduct was, that the city councils had refused to grant some appropriation derived by the fireman.

Sartain's Union Magazine, for August, is at hand, containing the usual variety of articles, and about a dozen Engravings.

PLANK ROAD LOCATED.

We learn from a gentleman of our town, who has just returned from the Plank Road Meeting held at Fayetteville on the 12th and 13th instant, that the Middle route, via Carthage, Ashboro', and Fair Grove, has been selected by the Company. For many reasons this selection is eminently gratifying to us, personally, and we confidently believe it will meet the approbation of the people of the State, and ultimately prove most beneficial to the interests of Fayetteville and the State. We sincerely hope that all local differences which may have heretofore existed, will now be thrown aside, and the energy and influence of all concerned may be devoted to the speedy construction of the road. Let the principal road be built, and prove successful, and we predict that it will be an easy matter to raise sums sufficient to extend branches into all sections of the State where such roads are most needed. These roads are intended to foster and promote agriculture, and our farmers, once they become convinced of their utility and practicability, will show that they possess the will and the *means* to construct them.—*Ashboro' Herald.*

He's the Man for the Voters.—The Hopkins Delta says of one of its candidates for the Legislature:

William Spaulding is the Locofoco candidate to represent this senatorial district in the next Senate of Kentucky. Spaulding is not a speaking man, but the most incessant talker, jabber! jabber! jabber! how do'ye do! shake hand, haw! haw! how's the family, kiss the baby, &c., man I ever saw. If he ever thinks, it must be in his sleep, as he is too busy talking ever to reflect in day time.

What a Change of Face!—We can conceive of no appropriate comparison by which to convey an idea of the change which has been wrought in the visages of our Democratic friends by the nomination of Mr. Deberry at Albermarle on the 4th. They had anticipated no such result, and the announcement came upon them like the ringing of a fire-bell at night. For a few weeks previous to this time, they had been a set of as good-humored fellows as a man could wish to meet of a summer's day; and a real, thorough-paced Democrat, with a slight tinge of the Locofoco in his composition, could be known a furlong off by the breadth and conspicuity of his smirk. And of a verity we must say, they were amazingly improved in appearance by the good humor with which their dolorous titlepages were thus lighted up. But the nomination of Mr. Deberry was announced, and lo! an instantaneous elongation of visage was the effect of the astounding intelligence. Last week was the first opportunity that we had of seeing them together in numbers; and almost every one of them seemed to be severely afflicted with the face ache. All the sunshine had been transferred to Whig visages; and a stranger passing through the borough, and casting an observing eye around at the groups of discomfited Democrats standing about and consoling each other in their afflictions, might have well supposed that the different Ugly Clubs throughout the State had sent their delegates to hold a General Convention in Wadesboro' during the week of July County Court; and that they were consulting as to the most suitable place for convening and organizing. Nor would the most temerarious individual have dared to insinuate that the delegates were "self-constituted," or in fact chosen for any reason but on account of their eminent qualifications. This ruefulness of the Democratic visage was entirely attributable, however, to the nomination of Mr. Deberry, and the consequent danger of the "Independent Candidate." They saw that "Othello's occupation" was "gone," and a breakfast of green persimmons would not have imparted a greater degree of crabbedness to their features.—*N. C. Argus.*

SUPREME COURT.

The Arguments of Counsel having closed, before this Tribunal, the following Opinions have been delivered, viz:

By RUFFIN, Ch. J.—In Sutton *v.* Robeson, from Bladen, reversing the judgment, and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Sturdivant *v.* Davis, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, Crump *v.* Thompson, from Davidson, reversing the judgment, and directing a *venire de novo.*—Also, in *Dea ex dem*, Johnson *v.* Bradley, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Albritton *v.* Sutton, from Greene, affirming the decree with costs. Also, in State *v.* Black, from Rockingham, declaring that there is error in the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Dempsey, from Bertie, declaring that there is no error in the conviction, and that the sentence ought to stand.—Also, in Snowdon *v.* Banks, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree with costs. Also, in Dobson *v.* Prather, in Equity from Surry, reversing the decree with costs, &c.

By NASH, J.—In Brown *v.* Hatton, from Craven, affirming the judgment below. Also in State *v.* Howell, from Granville, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Alford *v.* Alford, in Equity, from Robeson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Stamper *v.* Hawkins, in Equity, from Granville, directing a decree for the plaintiff for $303 and interest, &c. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Meredith *v.* Anders, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Flinn *v.* Anders, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Hill *v.* Jackson, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Bogue, from Perquimons, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in State *v.* Long, from Martin, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings below. Also, in Stafford *v.* Newsom, from Montgomery, reversing the judgment, and awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Hawkins *v.* Simmons, in Equity from Halifax, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J.—In Elliot *v.* Norcum, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Haughton *v.* Bayley, from Bertie, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in *doe ex dem* Etheridge *v.* Ashbee, from Currituck, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment here for Plaintiff. Also, in Darden *v.* Joyner, from Greene, judgment below reversed and judgment here for defendant. Also, in Hardison *v.* Beujamin, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in *den ex dem* Adderton *v.* Melchor, from Stanly, affirming the decision below. Also, in State *v.* Robbins, from Edgecomb, declaring that there is error, and directing judgment for the State. Also, in Snow *v.* Witcher, from Surry, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in State *v.* Riddick, from Gates, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Hall Lodge *v.* Matthews, in Equity, from Currituck, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Lindsey *v.* Hogg, in Equity, from Guilford, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Williams *v.* Williams, in Equity, from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State *v.* Stewart, from Nash, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding of the Superior Court. Also, in Burton *v.* Stamper, in Equity, from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Taylor *v.* Taylor, in Equity from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Guthrie *v.* Sorrell's heirs, in Equity from Buncombe, dismissing the bill with costs, but without prejudice. Also, in McIntosh *v.* Bruce, from Moore, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Burns *v.* Allen, from Anson, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Riddick *v.* Satterfield, from Gates, reversing the judgment, and awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in State *v.* McCaniess & Martin, from Surry, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Brown *v.* Clegg, in Equity from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Coffield *v.* Warren, in Equity, from Chowan, reversing the decree, with directions to refer the cause for an account.—*Raleigh Register.*

Two Governors.—Advices from Florida inform us that Governor Moseley, the old Democratic Executive, still holds on to his office, and intends doing so till October next. Governor Thomas Brown, Whig, who was elected last Fall, has been installed and is the proper officer. So that Florida is blessed with two Governors. This difficulty as to the length of the present gubernatorial term, we believe, had its origin in a late change of the organic law of the State.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Thirty-six Cotton Factories are already in operation in Georgia, and the requisite amount of stock has been subscribed for the erection of six or eight others, which are expected to be in operation this fall. It is surmised that Georgia will not only soon be able alone to supply the markets of the Southwest with heavy fabrics, but her manufacturers will become formidable competitors with those of the Eastern States for the foreign markets where the same class of goods are in demand.

Plank Roads.—The Tallahassee *Floridian* says:—"A few weeks since, we called the attention of the people of Florida to this species of Internal Improvement, in a carefully prepared article based on a communication of Mr. Holcomb, of Macon. We rejoice now to learn that the subject is engaging the attention of the citizens of Newport, who are moving in the matter of establishing a Road from that place to Tallahassee. We understand that the enterprise has been taken hold of with an earnestness which gives reason to anticipate its triumphant success."

FROM THE RALEIGH TIMES.

VENABLE AND GIDDINGS.—*Old Friends.*

We regard it as an indignity—an insult to the people of the State, that *Abraham W. Venable* should be permitted to set himself up as the *peculiar* and *most especial* friend of the Southern Slave Owner, when, by his own admission, he has been in the most intimate personal relations of friendship with that most unscrupulous and fiendish of Abolitionists, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS! Read, Slave Owners of the Fifth Congressional District.

On the 11th January, 1849, Mr. Venable was making a Speech on the subject of *Mileage*, in the House of Representatives, when the following Dialogue was carried on between this conceited brawler for the rights of the South, and the Arch-fiend of Abolitionism. We refer to the 228th page of the Cong'l Globe, 2d session 30th Congress, and to the UNION of that date:

"*Mr. Giddings.*—Will the gentleman from N. Carolina allow me to ask him a question?

"*Mr. Venable*, (with some hesitation)—YES! as THE GENTLEMAN is AN OLD FRIEND!"

He *hesitates* "some" at first; but then it burst upon his mind that he and *Giddings* were "OLD FRIENDS," and he could not deny him a favor! Now what can any intelligent and high-minded man think of *Mr. Venable*, after contrasting such conduct with his professions amongst the People? Does he deserve the confidence of candid and honest men? Here is this avowed enemy of the South,—who is engaged on every occasion in openly insulting us—endeavoring to create insurrections amongst our slaves—whose name has become a bye-word and a reproach amongst our people,—receiving from ABRAHAM W. VENABLE the most *endearing* expressions,—the most *fond* and *loving* recognition!—"*Friend!*" Not satisfied with this, but "OLD FRIEND!" suits much better the intimate relations which have existed between these men!

We appeal to the People to say what should be thought of a man who could lock hands of friendship and fellowship with a man, whom he is constantly denouncing on the stump as a vile and hellish enemy of the South? Is he sincere? Is he not rather to be shunned as a hypocrite in politics?

Postscript.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Caledonia brings Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. She brought part of the passengers of the barque C. Bartlett of Plymouth, Mass., which was run down at sea on the 27th ult. by the Steamer Europa, and sunk in 3 minutes, with 134 out of 176 of her passengers and crew.

Breadstuffs, except Indian corn, have risen. 58,855 bales of cotton were sold during the week, with a slight upward tendency, and an actual advance in lower qualities of American. Fair Uplands 4⅞.

The French have captured Rome. Particulars not received.

MARRIED,

In Stanly county, on the 5th instant, by Rev. A. Nettles, Mr. WILLIAM WALL, Jr., to Miss LUCY, daughter of Thos. Tomlinson, Esq.

On the 12th instant, by A. G. Shankle, Esq., Mr. JAMES SIMORINGER to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Miller W. Easly, Esq., of Stanly county.

DIED,

In Sampson County, on the 13th instant, of Chronic Diarrhœa, JOSEPH J. FELLOW, aged about 33 years. The deceased was in all the battles of the late Mexican war in which Gen. Scott so signalized himself. The disease was contracted whilst in Mexico.

In Salisbury, on the 7th instant, of Teething and Cholera Infantum, THOMAS DEWS, infant son of Rev. Stephen and Martha D. Frontis, aged 7 months. Also, on the 10th inst., after a protracted illness of 7 months, Mrs. MARTHA D. FRONTIS, wife of the Rev. Stephen Frontis, in the 39th year of her age.

In Pittsboro', on the 28th ult., Mrs. SUSANNAH GUNTER, in the 71st year of her age.

Lately, in New Orleans, THOMAS N. JEFFREYS, a native of Franklin county, N. C., in the 42d year of his age, eldest son of Dr. Simon Jeffreys, late of that county.

In Wilmington, on the 18th instant, JAMES NICHOLSON, youngest son of Rev. Jas. Mahoney, aged 2 years. Also, on the 17th, MARY G., infant daughter of Richard and Melvina Grant, aged 13 months. Also, on the 14th, after a painful illness, Mrs MARIA, consort of Mr. Thomas E. Price, and daughter of Mr. Oliphant, of Fayetteville, aged 24 years. Also, on the 17th, of dropsy, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH FAISON, relict of the late Jas. Faison, Esq., of Sampson county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 19—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Son, S T Hawley, J A J Bradford, Cook & Powell, A A McKethan, Ray & Pearce, P Montague, G W McDonald, E J Hale, S W Tillinghast & Co, B Rose & Son, and W McIntyre, of this place; and for W Murphy & Co, J T Pope & Co, J & R Lindsay, R L Steel, Prof M Fetter, E A Vogler, F & H Fries, B R Murphy, J R Smith, S T Pfohl, of interior.

July 20.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for J & T Waddill, T S Lutterloh, Cedar Falls Co, J C Blocker, N Kendall, Hall & Hall, A Lawrence, R A Stuart, E Glover, M L & R J Holmes, M M Haworth, Bowman & Donnell, W P Henly, Buchanan & Utley, Isham Cox, J Worth, Hunt & Gardner, W A Lash, J G Gaines, J D Starr, President, Iron Safe for Bank of Fayetteville, J H Hall, J R & J Sloan, R A Ramsey, B Rose & Son, G Makepeace, Bank of Cape Fear, Holmes, Earnhardt & Co, W H Hardin, S J Hinsdale, H A London, J & W L McGary, S Hair, D & W McLaurin, J C Haigh, H Erambert, J M Williams, J D Williams.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 14.—Brig Belle from New York. 16.—Brig Versailles from Boston; Schrs. A. J. DeRosset from New York, G. W. Davis from do., James G. King from do., Express from Onslow co., Pearl from do., Marietta from do., Albion from do., Francis Ann from Washington, N. C., Leesburg from Philadelphia, David Smith from do., Martha Ann from Lockwood's Folly. 17.—Brig W. L. Jones from Norfolk, Va.; Schr. Olive from New York. 18.—Brig Ornus from Boston; Schr. Wm. Benton from Little River. 19.—Brig Porto Rico from Boston.

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To *all shippers* upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adopted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 1st, 1848. 34-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pare and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
20 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Patty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Heath Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are.

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Tinbet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are;

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

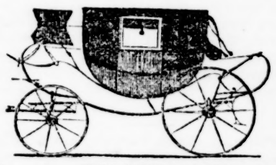
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4, 1849. 70-tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. C1tf

ICE FOR SALE.
Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had every day until 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person st.) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Super'dt.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impetency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap.)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Berages,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. PONDS
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $1 50
" Cap Paper } pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles: it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Pordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, a very years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sure, speedy and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Co-tiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and invalids, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the low state of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before, and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully. very few cases require any other medicine, in so be a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beauties its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities is that which paints on the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the *offspring of nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females*, &c., &c., and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your